EXAMPLES OF CEMENT SIDING

The General Fireproofing Co

Residence of Mme. Bachrach, Chevy Chase, Md.
Architects, Wood, Donn & Deming

Examples of Cement Siding

The General Fireproofing Co., Youngstown, O.

Manufacturers of

EXPANDED METAL OF ALL GRADES, METAL LATH AND

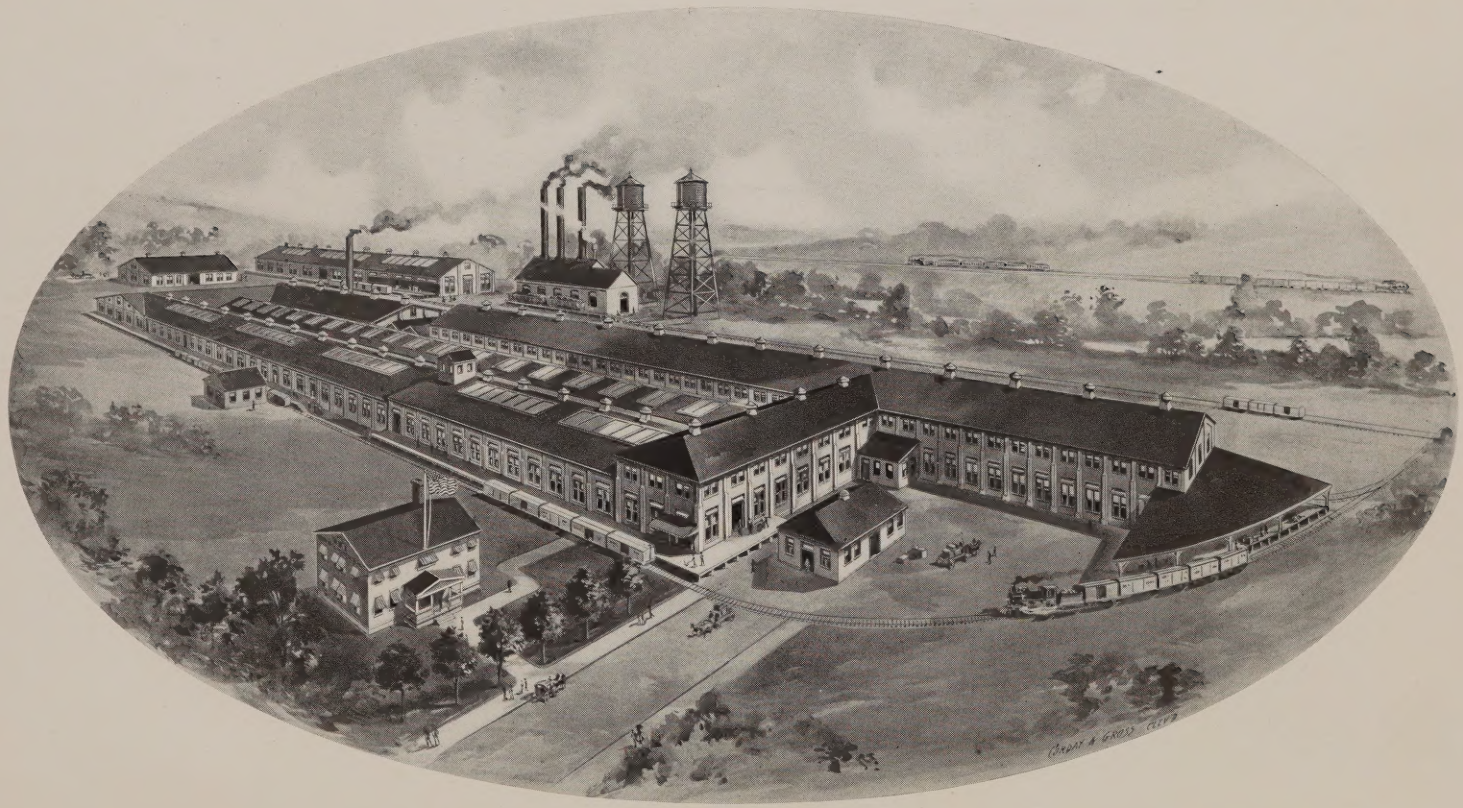
Allsteel FURNITURE AND FILING EQUIPMENT

OFFICES

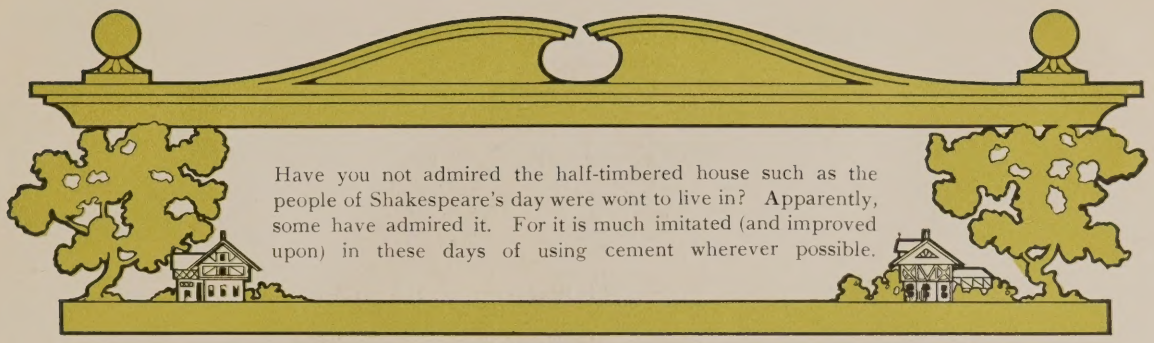
315 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
420 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C. 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

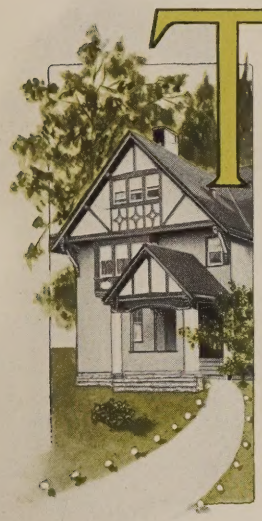
"It Will Stop a Fire, You Know"

FORM A-39



Bird's Eye View of Factory of The General Fireproofing Company, Youngstown, Ohio


Have you not admired the half-timbered house such as the people of Shakespeare's day were wont to live in? Apparently, some have admired it. For it is much imitated (and improved upon) in these days of using cement wherever possible.



THERE are in existence examples of Cement Construction whose age is measured by centuries. This is a book of pictures rather than words—intended to show what may be done with metal lath and cement on the outside of houses. The result, Cement Siding, has the qualities of stone, except in cost, and the insurance rate is the same as that on the veneered brick building, which is much more expensive.

The cost of painting and repairs will be very low compared with other types.

Easy to Build — Artistic — Durable

"And It Cannot Burn"

This type of building would not be possible, were it not for metal lath, and none has been so much used and with as satisfactory results as HERRINGBONE EXPANDED STEEL LATH. The leading architects are using HERRINGBONE Lath in their work, and there is hardly a city of over 10,000 population in the United States, where modern building methods are in vogue or enforced, but where may be found HERRINGBONE Lath in use.

Primarily, metal lath was designed for use in partitions and on the inner walls of the fireproof business building.

Pages 28 to 30 of this book are devoted to examples representative of this class of building in which "HERRINGBONE EXPANDED" was used.

We invite any reader, if interested in the subject, to send a postal to us, or to any of our offices, and we will be glad to send our Form A-29, "HERRINGBONE, Where Used," or supply any further particulars that may be required on the use of Metal Lath or Expanded Metal.

The Ohio State Geologist, in his annual report for 1904, has thought the subject of Cementine Construction for residences of such importance, as to give general directions for the application of the cement plaster. The extract in part is as follows:

> "First coat, one-half inch thick. For best results, the wall should be furred off with strips put on vertically twelve inches apart and well nailed. On these fasten firmly HERRINGBONE EXPANDED STEEL LATH. Add fibre to the mortar for lath work. Wet thoroughly the surface to be plastered. Mix one part of non-staining Portland Cement with two parts medium sand, one part fine and one-half part lime flour. When this coat has set hard, wet the surface thoroughly and apply the second coat with a wooden float.
>
> "Second coat, one-quarter inch thick. Mix one part cement as above, one part fine sand and two parts medium sand or crushed granite. Before the second coat has set hard, it may be 'joined' to present the appearance of stone work. A small addition of lime flour increases the adhesion of the mortar.
>
> "The finished surfaces should be protected for at least two weeks with canvas curtains or bagging saturated with water.
>
> "Defects are liable to appear on cement plastered walls, (1) if too much cement is used; (2) if not applied with sufficient moisture; (3) if not troweled sufficiently; (4) if not protected from variations in temperature and draughts of air."

In some sections a departure from this specification has been found preferable. It is the practice in the New England States, for instance, to staple HERRINGBONE Lath direct to the studding, and then plaster with one heavy coat of Portland cement and lime mortar mixed, using one barrel of best Portland cement and three casks of hair and lime mortar made up in the usual manner, as if it were to be applied to wood lath. The lime mortar to be divided into batches so the Portland cement can be added in small quantities, just before using, that the cement may not have time to harden or set before the plasterer can use it.

After this coat has hardened sufficiently, it is back-plastered on the key formed by the first coat, putting this back-plaster coat on with the same kind of mixture as the first coat on the outside, and covering the lath by at least one-half inch.

After these two coats have hardened sufficiently and dried out, the second or finish coat can be put on, either by slap-dashing or putting on one heavy coat with trowel finish, or applying any of the various attractive finishes which are possible by the use of cement.

The mixture of this final coat depends on the kind of finish desired, but it is usually made with one barrel of Portland cement to two barrels of coarse, sharp sand; and if a light color is desired, a hod-

full of lime putty is added to the mixture; and if a very rough finish is wanted, a proportion of pebbles or crushed stone is mixed with the sand and cement. It is difficult to give a certain formula for the finishing coat, as nearly every plasterer or architect has his own ideas as to this finish.

The specification last mentioned is the one generally used on the cheaper grades of houses from $5,000.00 to $7,500.00. On the higher grade of work, it is done in four coats. There is first a scratch coat, which simply fills the meshes of the lath; second, the backing-up coat on the inside; third, what is called the brown coat, which is a heavy coat applied directly to the scratch coat, and which is floated or brought up to a straight, smooth surface, and left somewhat roughened to receive the final finish coat. The brown coat is often omitted on the cheaper class of houses. It is usually mixed with one barrel of Portland cement to two barrels of sand, and a hod-full of lime putty.

We may add that improper gauging of cement and lime often causes an uneven color. Experienced plasterers overcome this easily. One who has done much of this work says he thins down his lime putty so that it is so watery as to be used in mixing the cement.

Attention is directed to the reproductions of blue prints shown between pages 16 and 17. They show typical detail for the type of construction variously termed *Cementine, stucco, rough cast, outside plaster* or *cement siding*.

A greater variety of finishes is possible than is mentioned in the State Report, among them the stippled effect is very pleasing; also the effect, obtained by throwing small pebbles at random into the plaster before the second coat has set. An effective rough cast is obtained by mixing cement and water at a thick fluid consistency, and then adding fine washed gravel, screened through a 3/8-inch mesh screen. When mixed it is ready for application, and may be applied as a third coat on a rough-coated surface, or directly to a scratch coat. The result is most pleasing to the eye, and for a good wearing surface there is none better.

Some architects, as an added precaution, require that the lath shall be galvanized.

Galvanized HERRINGBONE Lath absolutely will not rust. The best way to satisfy oneself is to get a sample and give it a severe test.

Residence, Clarence Brown, Toledo, Ohio

Architect, Walter C. Hudson

Residence, Arthur P. Baugh, Wynnewood, Pa.

Architect, D. K. Boyd

Swiss Cottage on Baldwin St., Youngstown, O.
Architects, Kling & Zenk

Macleod School, Los Angeles, Cal.
Architects, Burnham & Bleisner

Residence, Fred'k A. Pollock, Los Angeles, Cal.
Architects, Dennis & Farwell

Country Home, E. M. Barton, Sedgeley Farm, Hinsdale, Ill.
Architects, Frost & Granger

A row of moderate-priced Cementine houses on Linwood Ave., Ardmore, Pa.
Architect, H. S. Price

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station, Lenox, Mass.

Residence, D. R. Craig, Wellesley, Mass.

Architect, W. D. Brown

Residence, Mrs. Chas. E. Richards, Los Angeles, Cal.
Architect, W. H. Dennis

Residence, Col. Everest, Chicago
Architect, Robert Smith

Ocean Park Bath House, Los Angeles, Cal.
Architect, J. Cather Newsom

H. L. Horton's Store, Los Angeles, Cal.
Architect, A. L. Haley

Residence, Miss Lillian Kauffman, Ardmore, Pa.
Architect, F. H. Mahan

Residence, Geo. O. Forbes, Rockford, Ill.
Architects, Frost & Granger

Residence, Pomery Powers, Los Angeles, Cal.

Architect, A. L. Haley

Residence, Joseph F. McGowin, Mobile, Ala.

Architect, B. B. Smith

Residence, W. K. Syson, Mobile, Ala.
A. V. Fearn, Supt. of Construction

Architects, McIlvain & Roberts

Residence, Edward L. Ross, Haverford, Pa.

Country Home, Lionel Sutro, Glenville, Conn.
Architect, R. D. Kohn

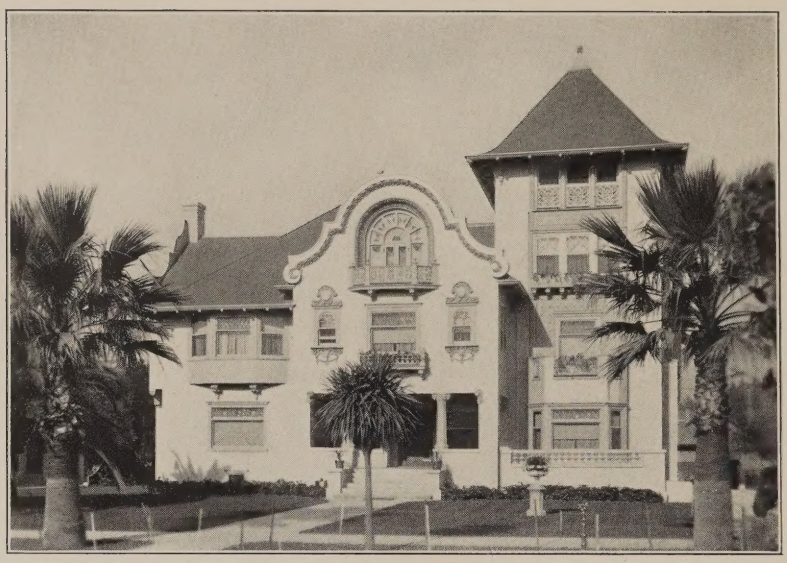
Residence, F. C. Bishop, Parkwood Ave., Toledo, O.
Architect, A. W. Johnson

Residence, A. W. Johnson, Architect, Toledo, O.

Residence, Dr. M. H. Cassell, Los Angeles, Cal.
Architects, Hunt & Eager

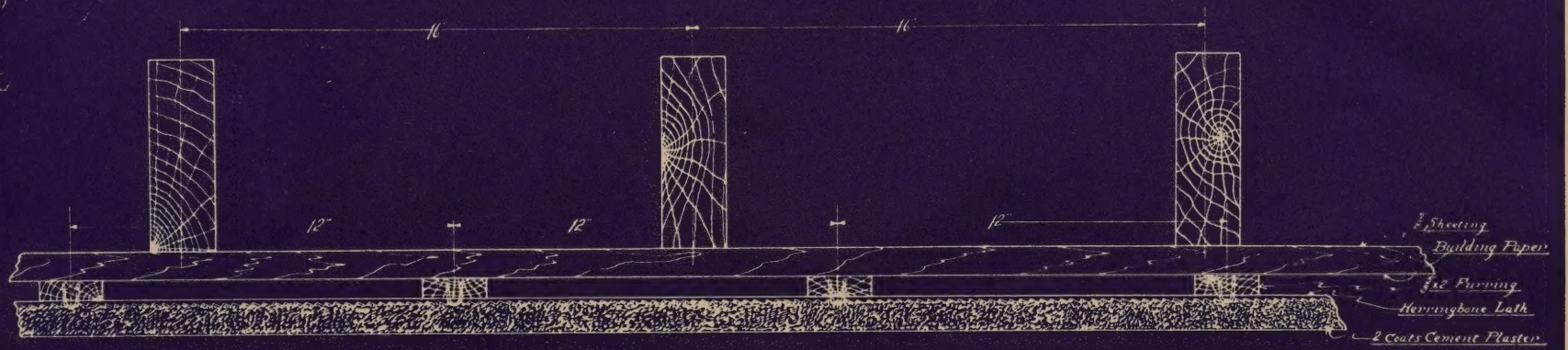
Residence, Mrs. A. M. Kingan, Chevy Chase, Md.
Architects, Sonnemann & Mactier

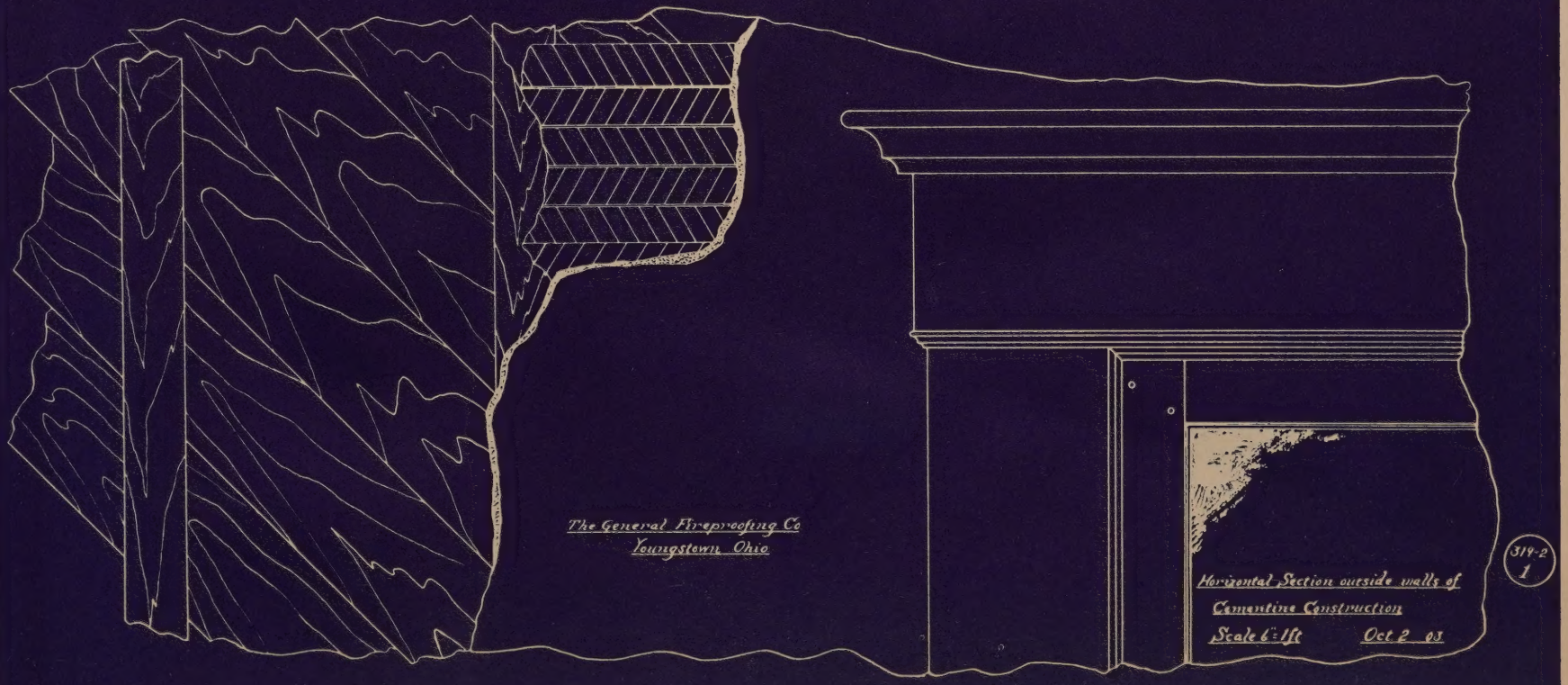
Neil Residence, Collingwood Ave. and Victoria St., Toledo, O.
Architect, A. W. Johnson



Residence, E. Wilson, Chester Place, Los Angeles, Cal.
Architects, Dennis & Farwell

Residence, H. J. Schlacks, Architect, Wilmette, Ill.



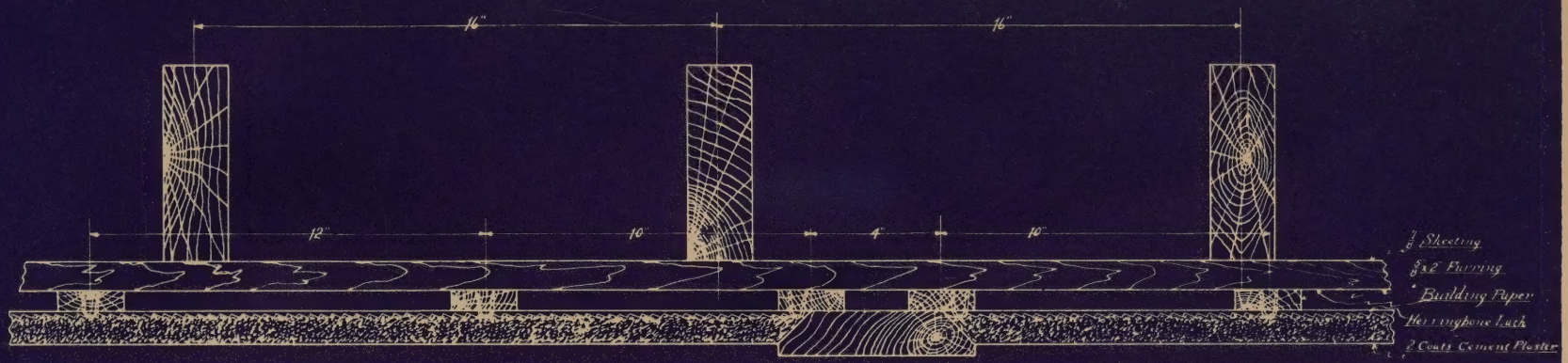


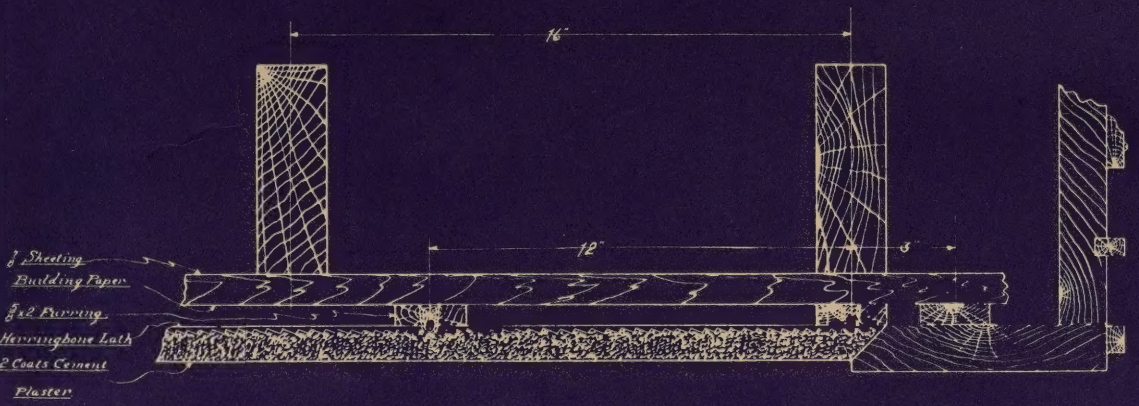
The General Fireproofing Co
Youngstown Ohio

319-2
1

Horizontal Section outside walls of
Cementine Construction
Scale 6"=1ft Oct 2 03

C.F.R.





Furring is usually made from ⅞x4 to ⅞x8. the thicker strip being used where a liberal air space is desired behind the plastering

514-2
2

Horizontal Section outside walls of Cementine Construction.

Scale 6-1ft Oct 2 05

The General Fireproofing Co
Youngstown Ohio

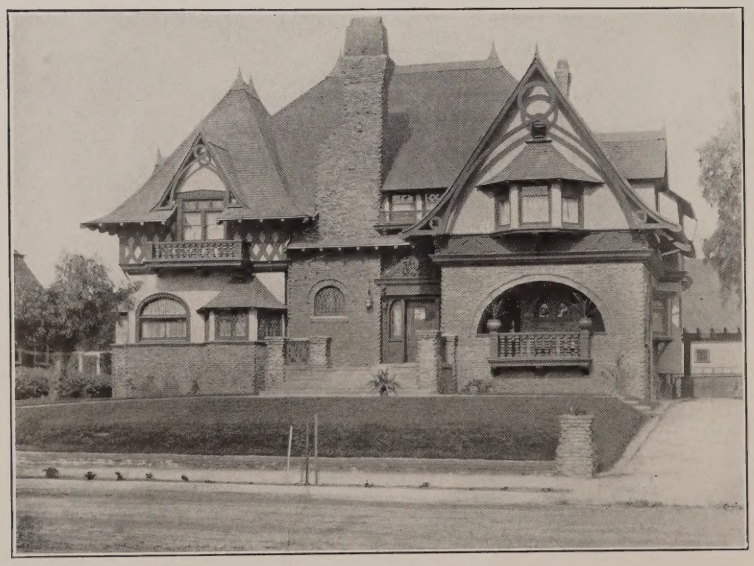
CFK

Office, Dr. E. D. Bondurant, Mobile, Ala.
Architects, Stone Bros.

Residence, Mrs. Alfred H. Rice, Youngstown, O.
Architects, H. F. Kling and C. W. Buchanan

Residence, R. H. Clarke, Mobile, Ala.

Architect, George B. Rogers



Residence, Joseph Fitzgerald, Los Angeles, Cal.

Architect, J. Cather Newsom

Residence, George Fearn, Jr., Mobile, Ala.
Architect, George B. Rogers

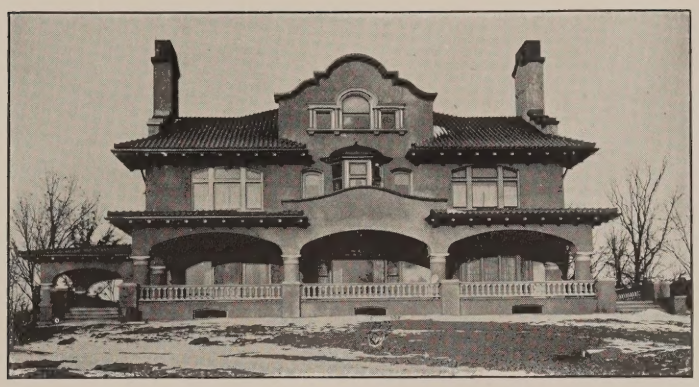
Residence, Wm. J. Bliesner, Architect, Hollywood, Cal.

Dunbar Flats, Los Angeles, Cal.
Architect, A L. Haley

Residence, Mrs. R G. Hearin, Mobile, Ala.
Architect and Builder, E. G. Fike

Residence, Dr. K. E. Guthe, Cleveland Park, D. C.
Architects, Wood, Donn & Deming

Residence, Henry Mactier, Architect
Chevy Chase, Md.



Residence, Marvin J. Gates, Clinton, Ia.
Architect, Josiah L. Rice

Residence, W. B. Craig, Des Moines, Ia.
Architect, C. E. Eastman Co.

Residence, Mrs. Emma M. Neustadt
Los Angeles, Cal.
Architects, Myron Hunt and Elmer Gray

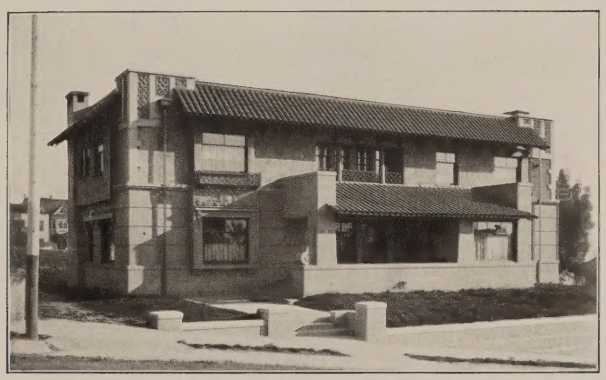
Cement Siding Warehouse and Office of our Agents
for *Herringbone* Lath, in Los Angeles, Cal.

Lebus Flats, Los Angeles, Cal.
Architect, Lester Moore

Residence, Mrs. John Posey Los Angeles, Cal.
Architect, J. Cather Newsom

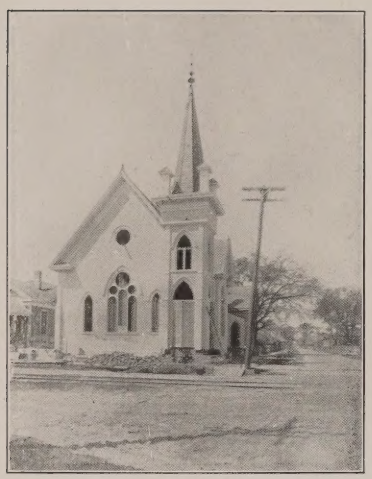
A home on Bryson Street, Youngstown, O., owned by Robt. Bentley
Architects, Kling & Zenk

Thornburg Flats, Los Angeles, Cal.
Architect, Lester Moore



Residence, the late Geo. W. Cummings, Los Angeles, Cal.
Architects, Hunt & Eager

Residence, N. R. Clarke, Mobile, Ala.
Architects, Stone Bros.



Broad Street M. E. Church
Mobile, Ala.

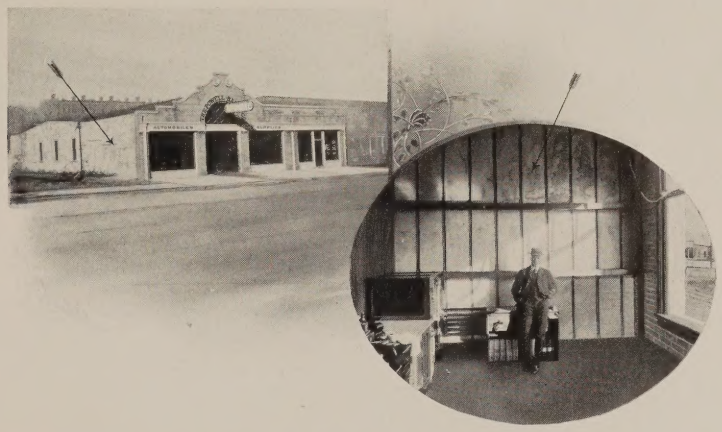
A residence at Riverside, Md., from which the pine siding was taken and *Herringbone Lath and Cement Plaster* applied in substitution

Hotel Munn, Los Angeles, Cal.
Architect, A. L. Haley

Residence, A. S. Pattison, Washington, D. C.
Architect, Appleton P. Clark, Jr.

Thos. Higgins' Flats, Los Angeles, Cal.
Architect, A. L. Haley

Stable at Residence of Frank Hitchcock, Youngstown, O.
Architects, Kling & Zenk

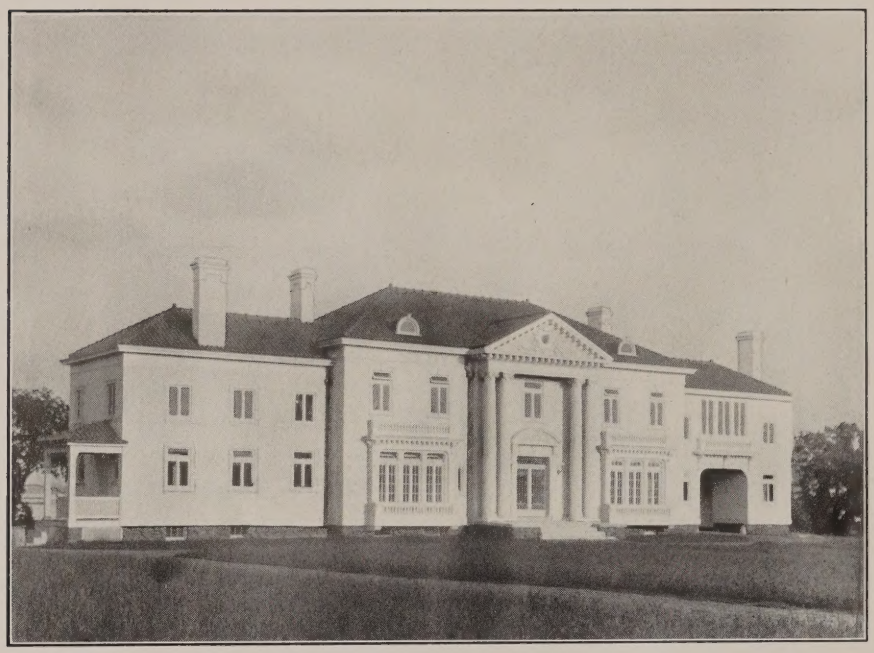


Powell-Bacon Garage, Omaha, Neb.
Architect, Thomas R. Kimball

NOTE—Herringbone Lath on metal studding for outside wall; no inside plastering

Stable at Residence of W. P. Arms, Youngstown, O.
Architects, Kling and Zenk

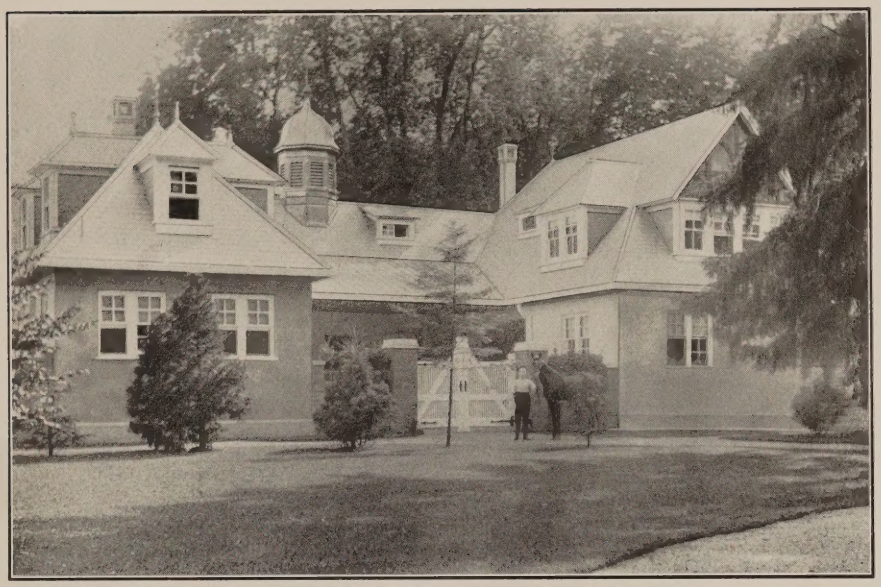
Residence, Asaph Hall, Jr., Cleveland Park, D. C.
With lower half Cement Siding
Designed by E. B. Sherman



Residence, C. T. Church, Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, N. Y.

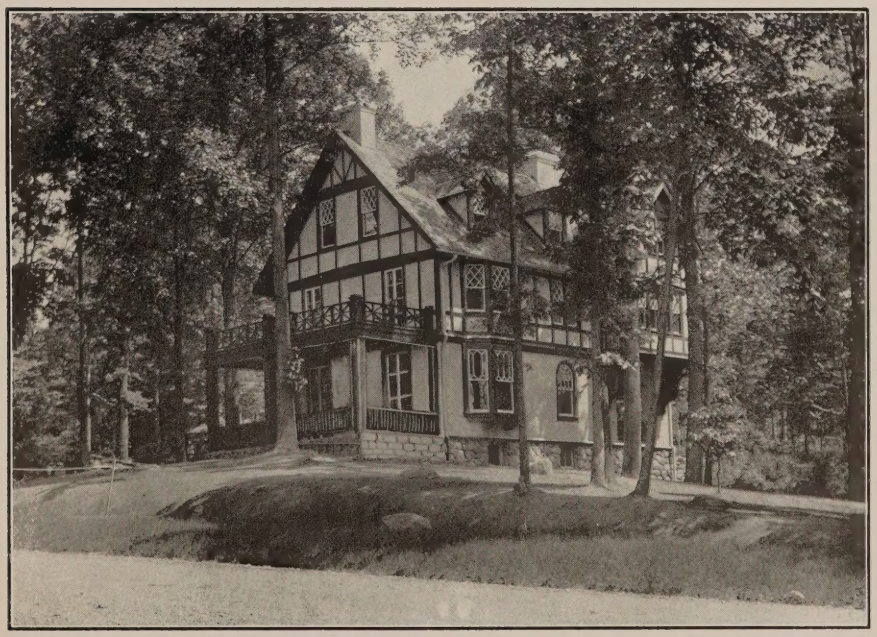
Architect, F. T. Cornell

Residence, Mrs. Julia Worthington, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.



Stable, Henry Siegel, Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Architects, W. H. Hume & Son.



Residence, W. F. Vernon, Beechmont, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Architect, J. H. McGuire

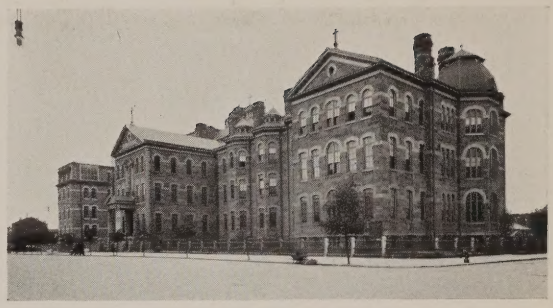
New York Produce Exchange Bank
New York City
Architect, Ernest Flagg

Tiffany Building, New York City
Architects, McKim, Mead & White

Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia
Architects, Geo. & W. D. Hewitt

New York City Colleges
Architects, Geo. B. Post & Sons

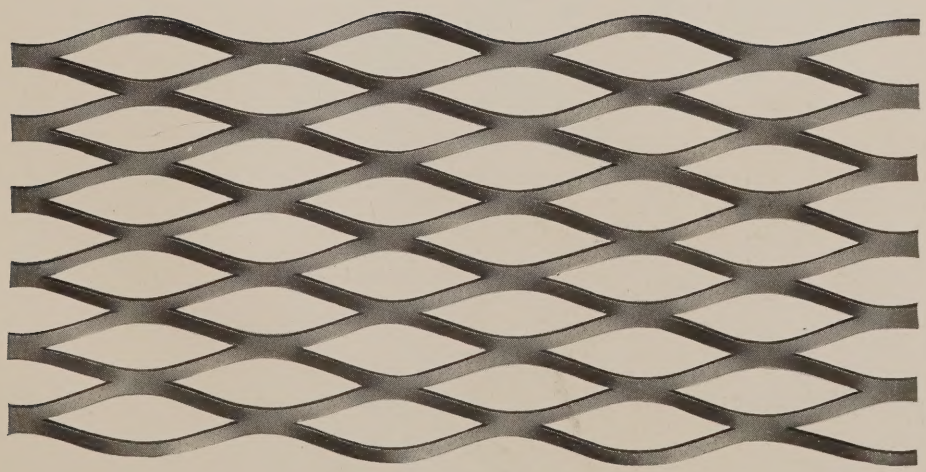
Residence, President Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, L. I.
Architects, Heins & LaFarge



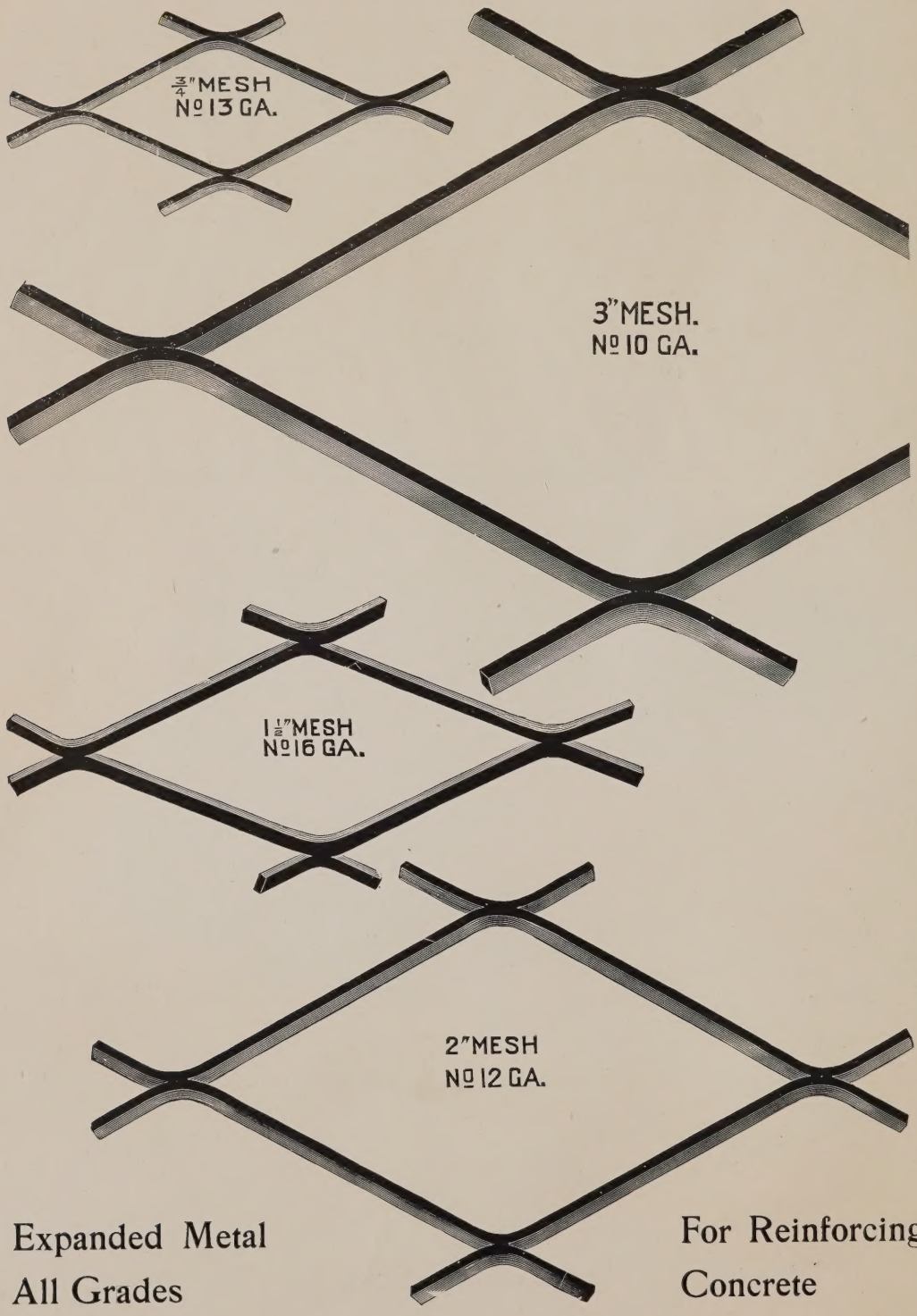
St. Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Architect, Edwin F. Durang

Residence, Senator W. A. Clark, New York City
Architects, Lord & Hewlett

HERRINGBONE Expanded Steel Lath



Diamond Mesh Expanded Steel Lath



Expanded Metal
All Grades

For Reinforcing
Concrete

CORDAY & GROSS, PRINTERS, CLEVELAND

AVERY LIBRARY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

NO MORE EXPENSIVE THAN WOOD.

LOWER FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

NO
PAINT BILLS.
DURABLE AS STONE.

LESS DIFFICULT TO HEAT IN WINTER—
LOWER FUEL BILLS.

COOLER IN SUMMER—
GREATER COMFORT.